

Results from the Beam Energy Scan Program at RHIC

Yadav Pandit (STAR Collaboration)

University of Illinois at Chicago

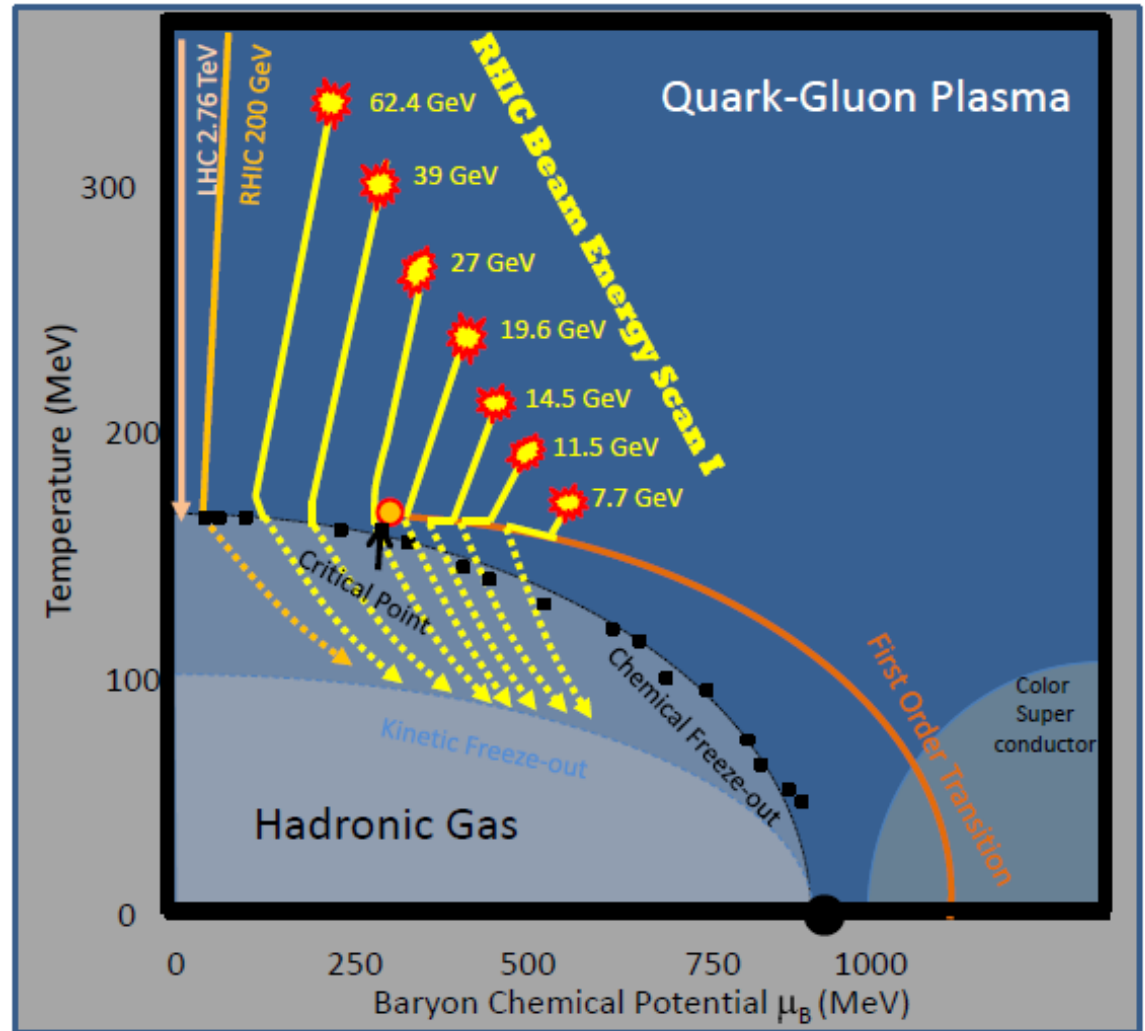


BES Program at RHIC

Exploring the QCD phase diagram:

Vary collision energy to change temperature and baryon chemical potential

1. Search for turn-off signatures of sQGP
2. Search for 1st order phase transition from partonic to hadronic phase.
3. Search for possible critical point.

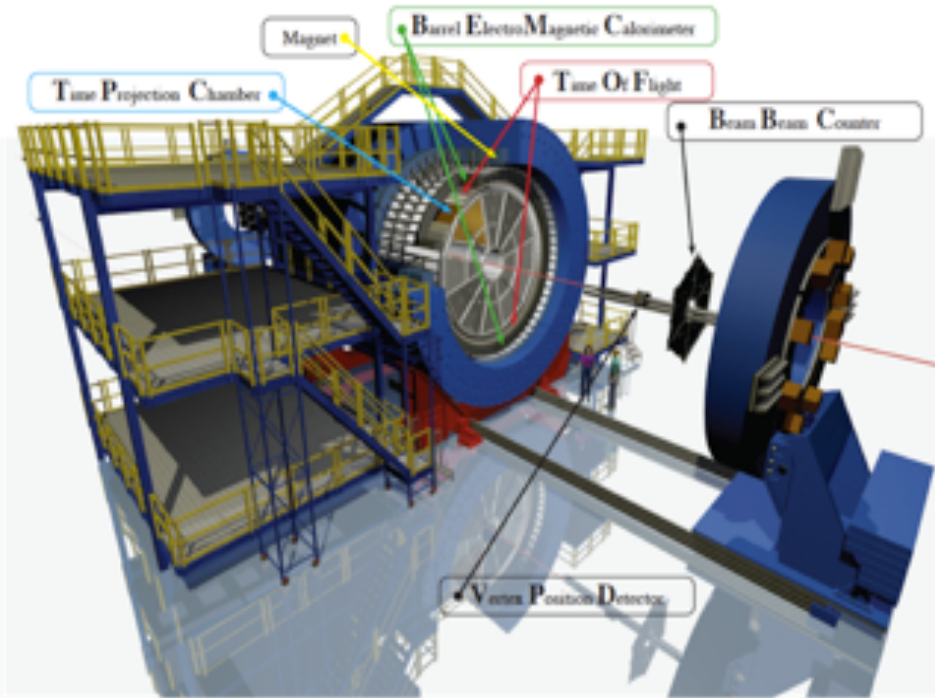


<http://arxiv.org/abs/1007.2613>

BES Program at RHIC

RHIC is uniquely suited to map the QCD phase diagram at finite baryon density

Study of colliding system as a function of:
 1) Center-of-mass energy
 2) System size



Main device for tracking and PID: TPC and TOF

Uniform acceptance: $|\eta| < 1.0$ and

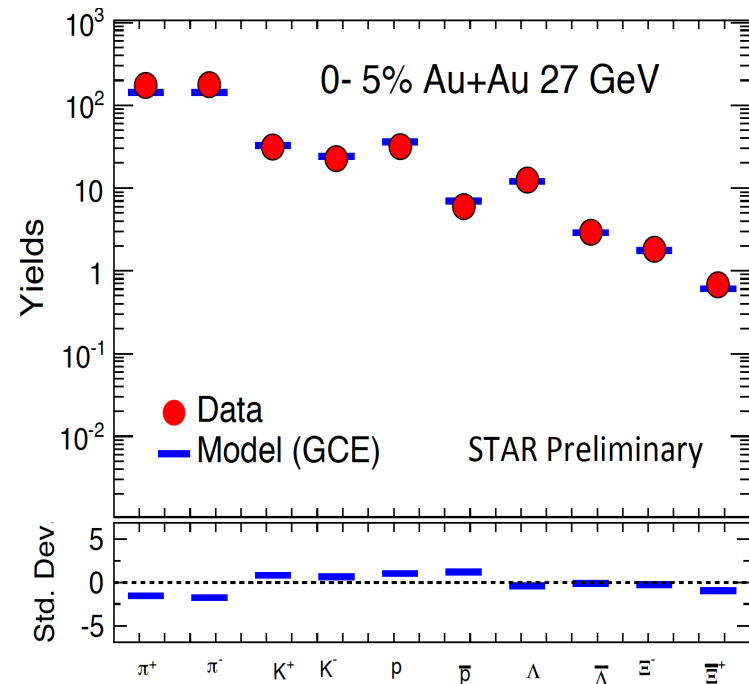
$0 < \phi < 2\pi$: coverage

Excellent particle ID: π , K, p through TPC dE/dx aided by TOF

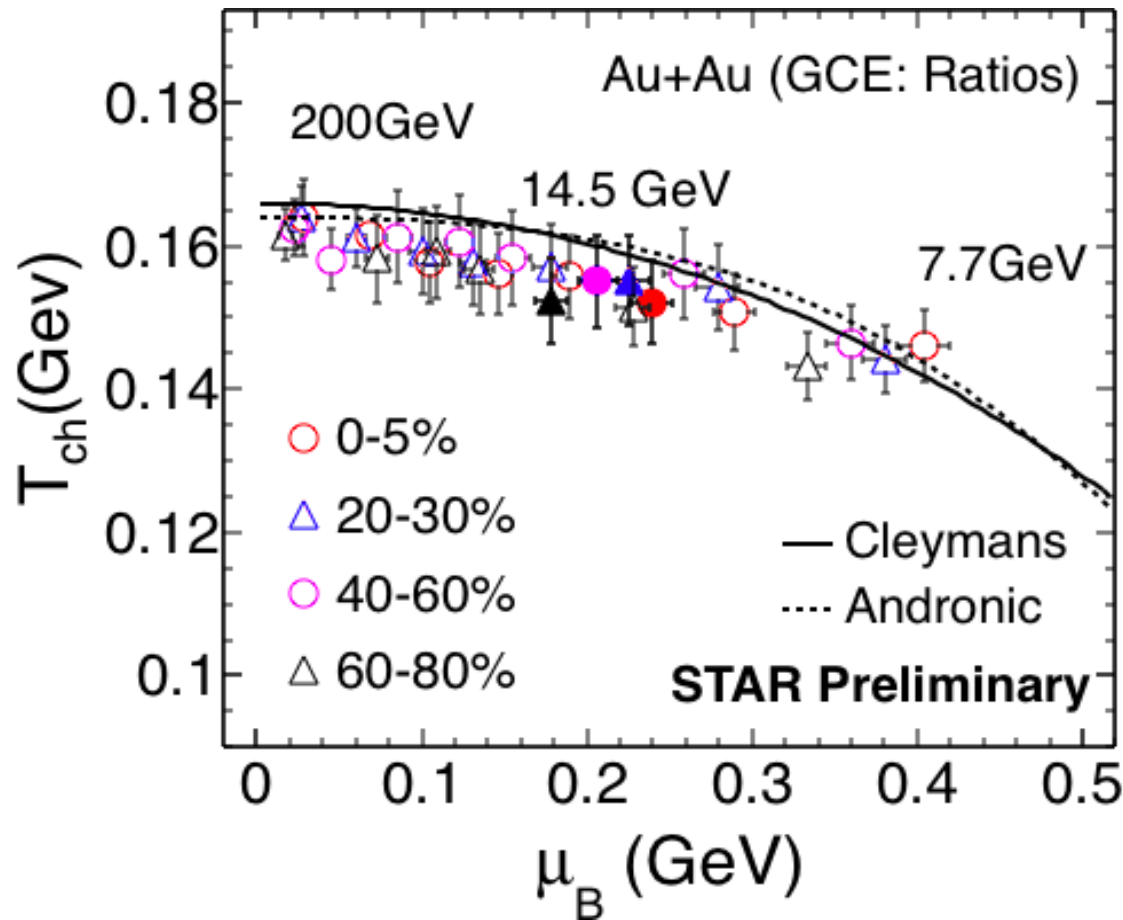
Long-lived particles (K_s^0 , Λ , Ξ , Ω) can be reconstructed via topological cuts

System	Energy
Au+Au	200,130, 62.4, 39,27,19.6, 14.5,11.5,9.2,7.7
Cu+Cu	200,62.4,22
U+U	193
Cu+Au	200
Au+He3	200
d+Au	200, 62.4, 39, 19.6
p+p	200,510, 62.4

Freeze-out Parameters



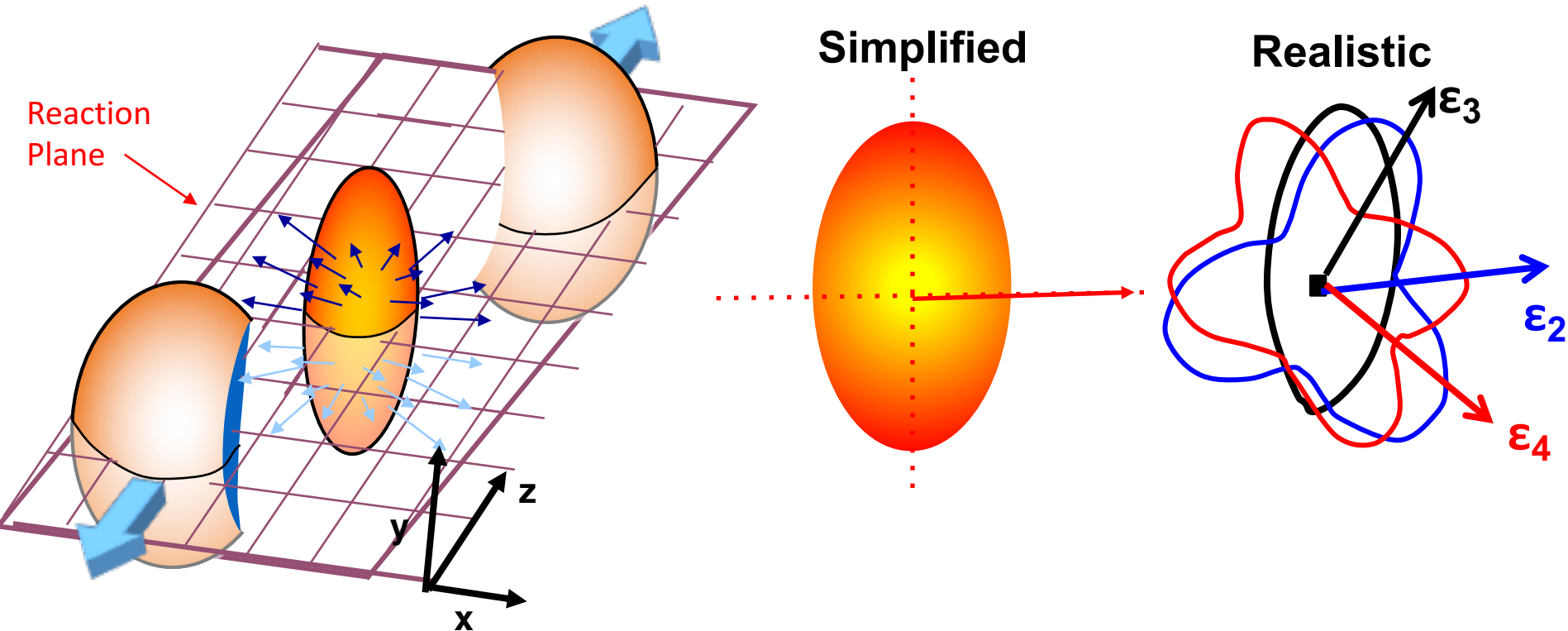
Chemical freeze-out parameter **T** and **m_B** from particle yields (π, K, p, Λ, Ξ and their anti-particles)



B. Bharati, STAR, QM 2015

- J. Cleymans et al. Phys. Rev. C 73, 034905 (2006)
- A. Andronic et al. Nucl. Phys. A 834, 237C₄ (2010)

Azimuthal Anisotropy



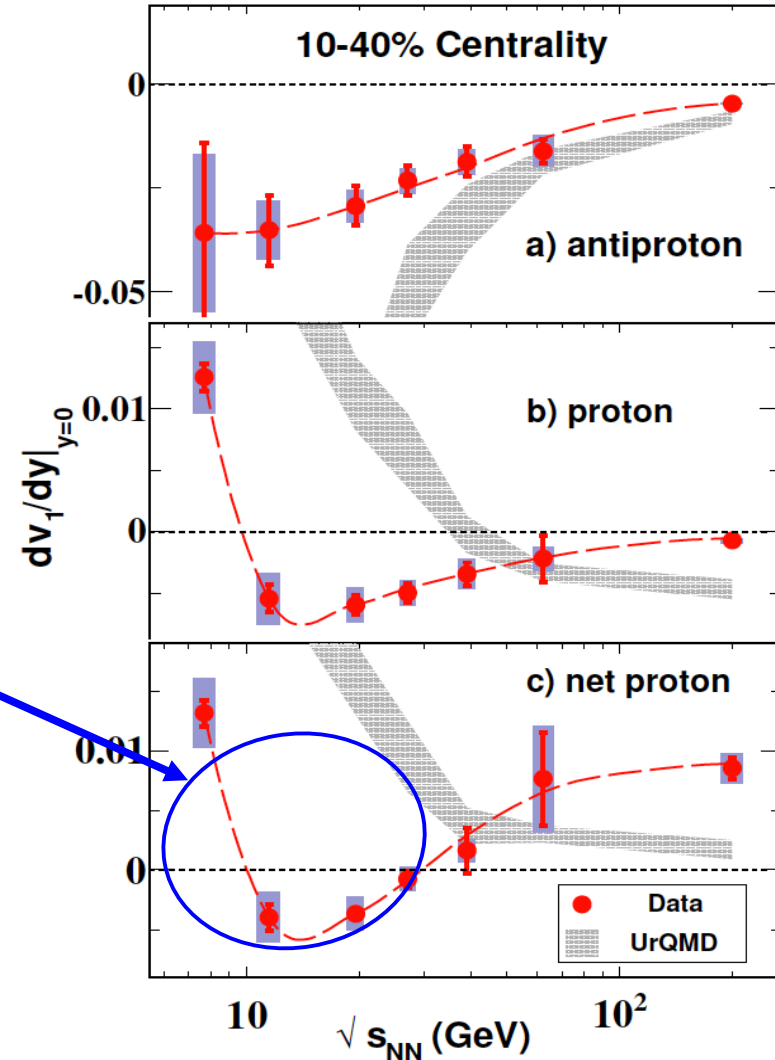
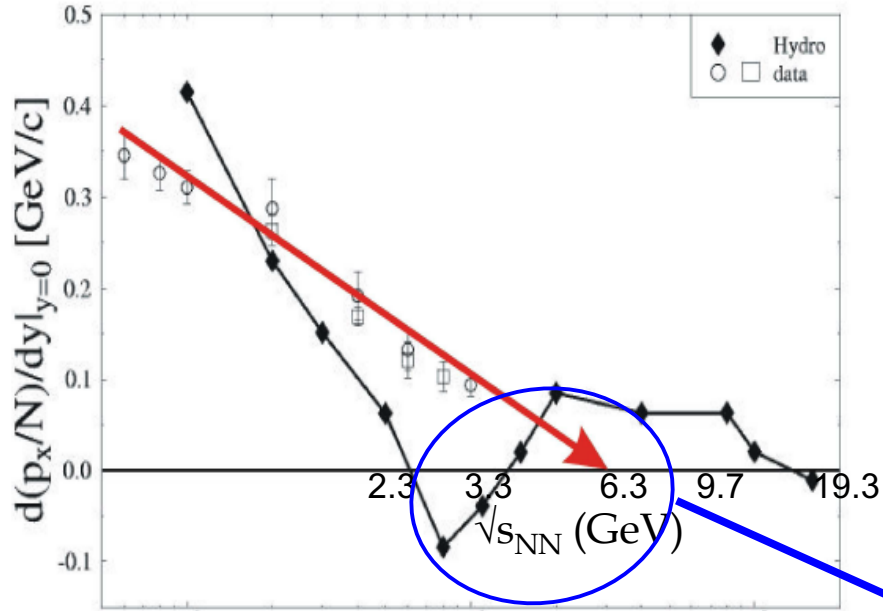
Azimuthal distribution of particles with respect to the symmetry plane

$$E \frac{dN^3}{d^3 p} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{d^2 N}{p_t dp_t dy} \left(\underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{isotropic}}}{1} + \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{directed}}}{2v_1 \cos(\phi - \psi_R)} + \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{elliptic}}}{2v_2 \cos 2(\phi - \psi_R)} + \dots \right)$$

Directed Flow (v_1)

H. Stoecker, Nucl. Phys. A 750 (2005)

STAR, PRL, 112, 162301(2014)



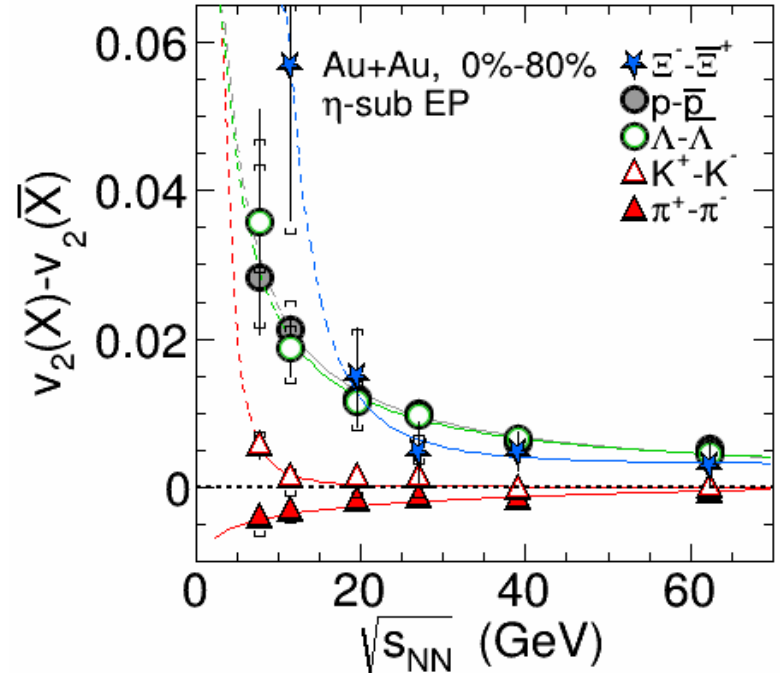
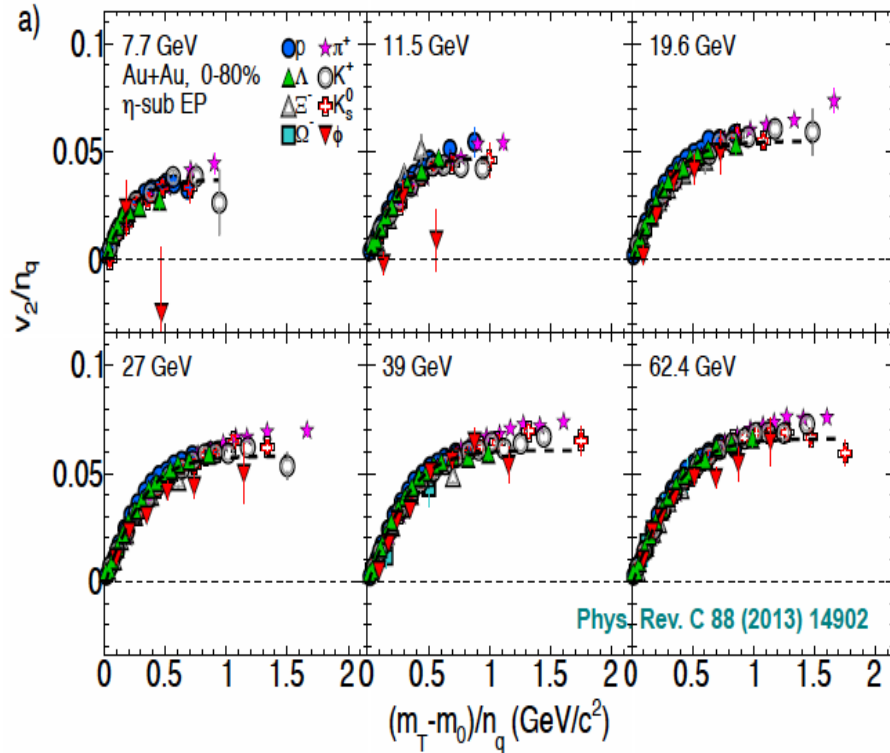
Dip in net-proton dv_1/dy (but different location) resembles theory prediction with a first order phase transition

→ Softest point of EoS?

possible hint for 1st order phase transition?

Elliptic Flow (v_2)

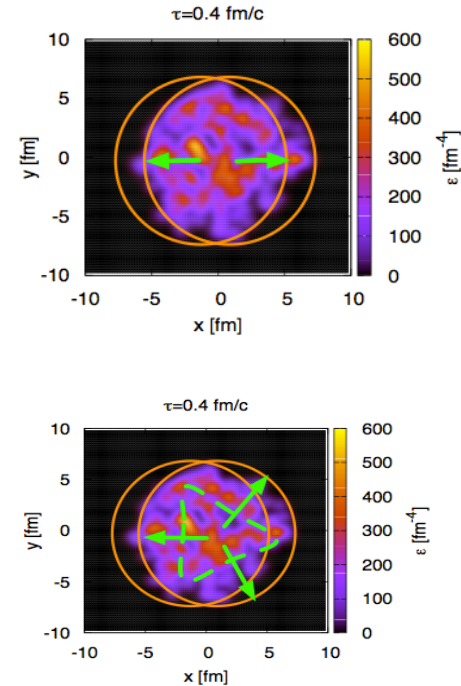
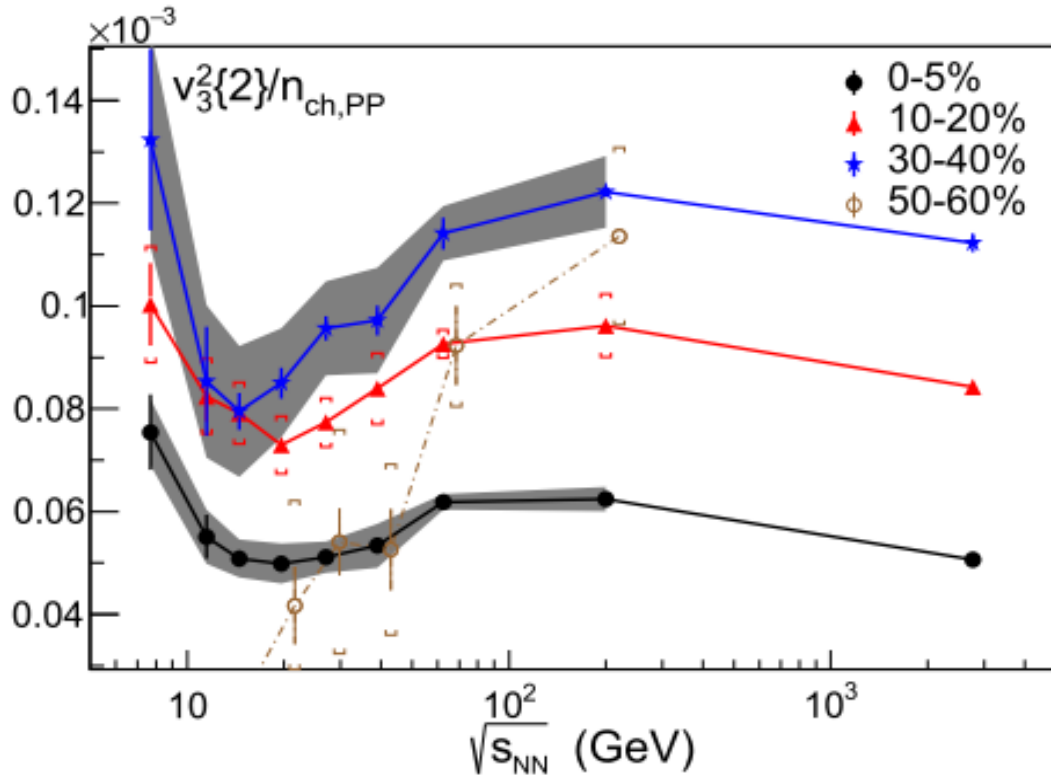
STAR, PRL, 110, 142301(2013)



- Number of constituent quark (NCQ) **scaling** in $v_2 \Rightarrow$ **partonic collectivity** \Rightarrow **deconfinement** in high-energy nuclear collisions
- At lower energies, the universal v_2 **NCQ scaling for particle/antiparticle is broken**, Larger split of particle-antiparticle at lower beam energy.
- Consistent with hadronic interactions becoming dominant.

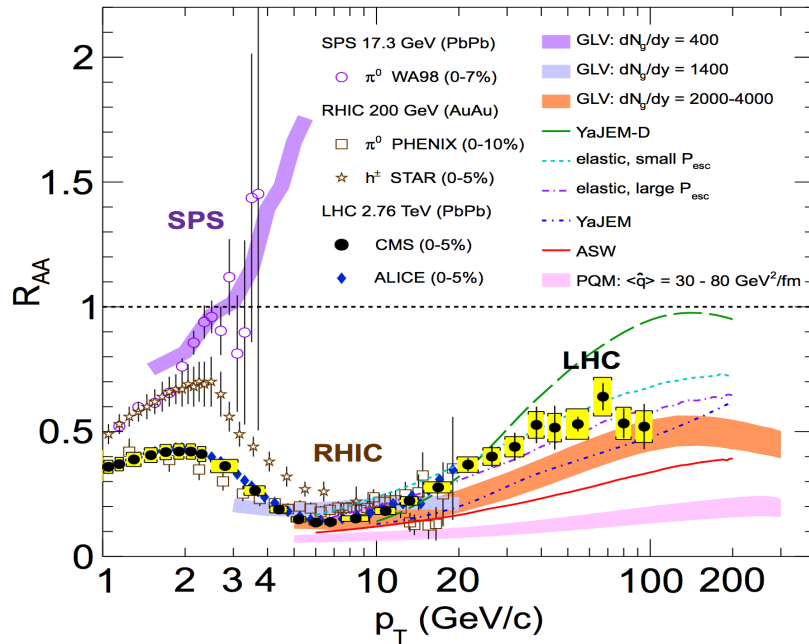
Triangular Flow (v_3)

STAR, PRL, **116**, 112302 (2016)

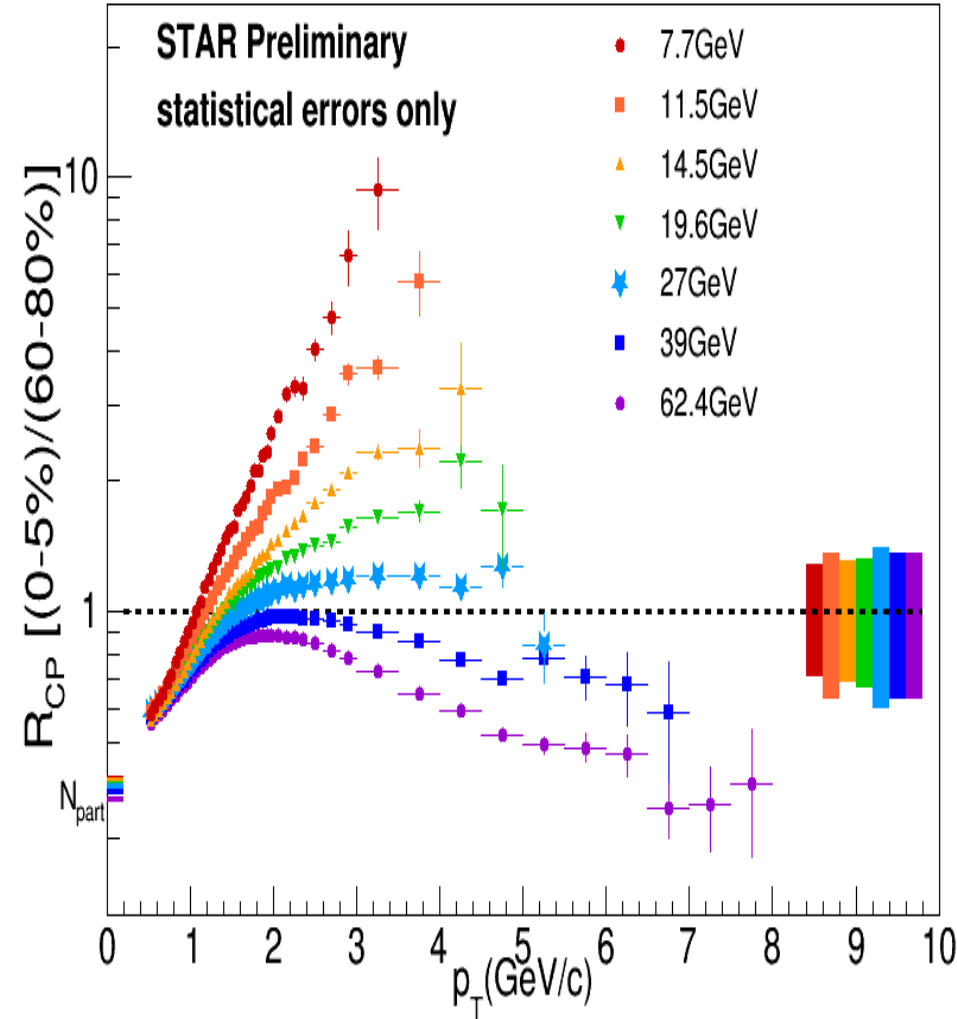


- Sizable v_3 at lower energies at central collisions while for peripheral collisions v_3 is consistent with zero below 14.5 GeV
- v_3 scaled by n_{ch} , local minima at 7—20 GeV. (Softening of equation of state?)

High pT Hadron Suppression

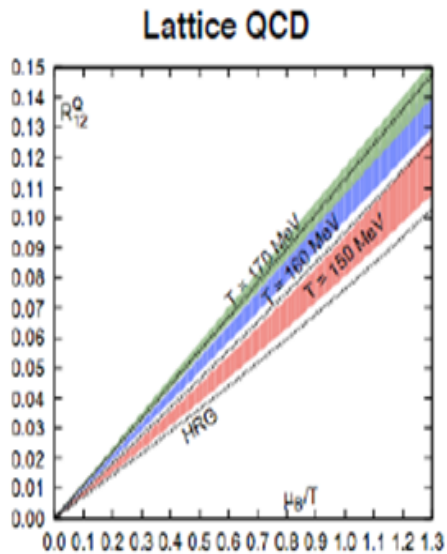
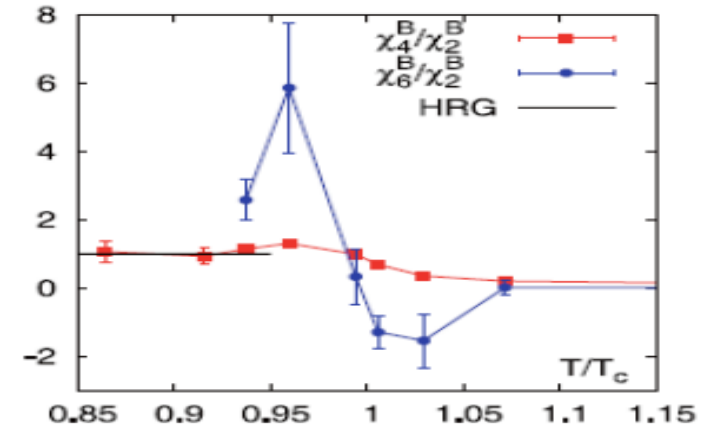


- Deconfined state of dense medium at RHIC top energy and LHC.
- Enhanced high pT ($>2 \text{ GeV}/c$) production at lower energies.



Higher Moments of Conserved Quantities

- Susceptibilities and correlation length diverse near critical point
- Direct link between theory and moments of distributions



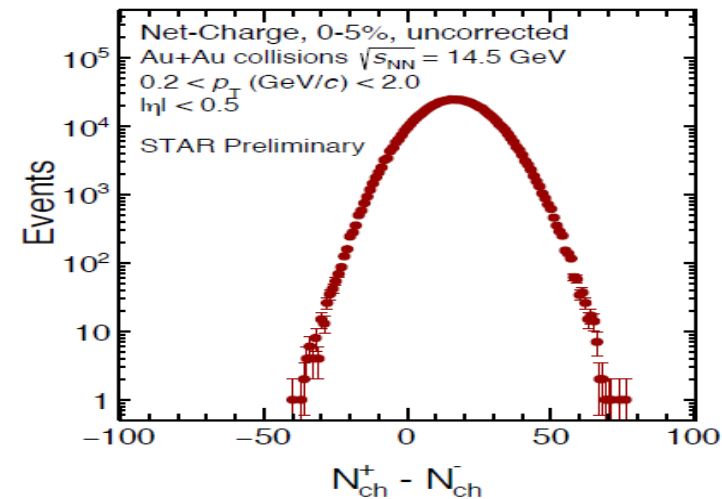
$$\frac{\chi_2^i}{\chi_1^i} = (\sigma^2/M)^i = \frac{c_2^i}{c_1^i}$$

$$\frac{\chi_3^i}{\chi_2^i} = (S\sigma)^i = \frac{c_3^i}{c_2^i}$$

$$\frac{\chi_4^i}{\chi_2^i} = (\kappa\sigma^2)^i = \frac{c_4^i}{c_2^i}$$

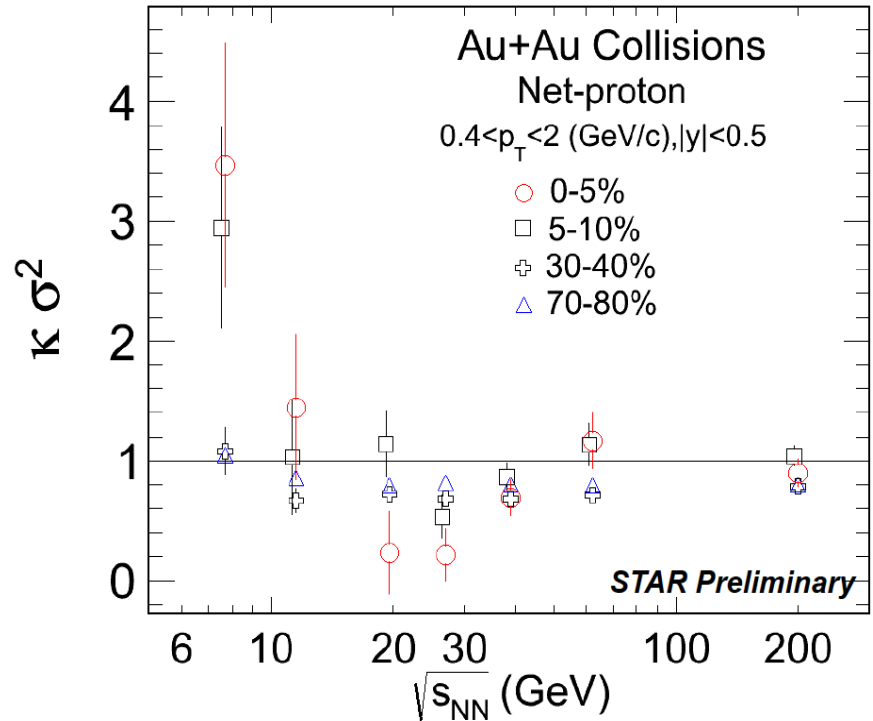
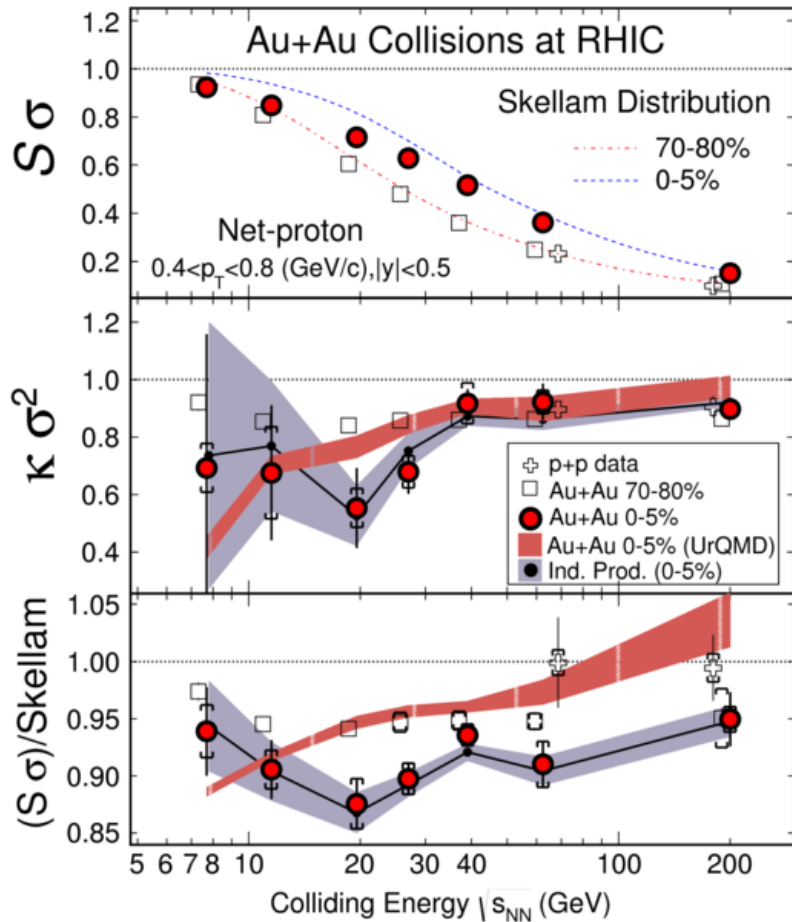
$$i = B, Q, S$$

Experiment



Net Proton High Moments

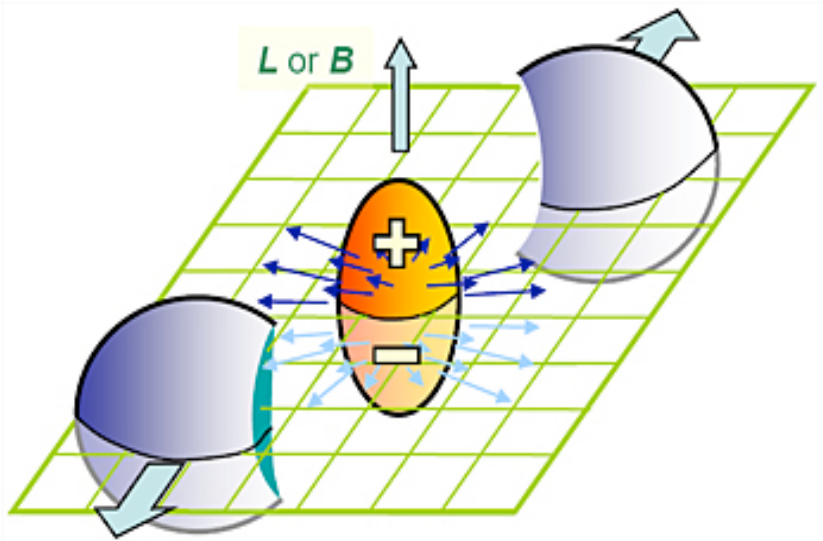
STAR, PRL. 112, 32302(2014)



- For net-proton, from central Au+Au collisions, we observe non-monotonic behavior of susceptibilities
- Need more precise measurement below 20 GeV with finer steps in μ_B and increased rapidity acceptance

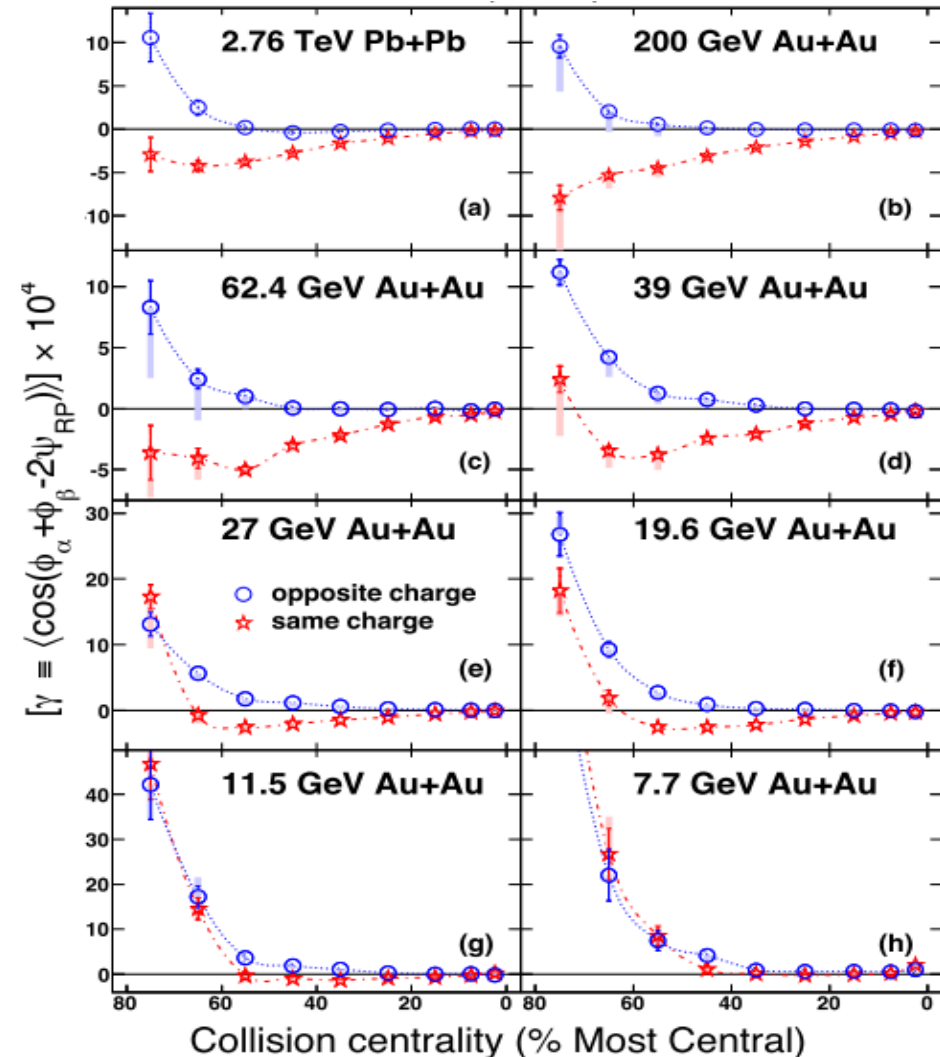
Charge Correlations

STAR, PRL, 113, 142301(2014)



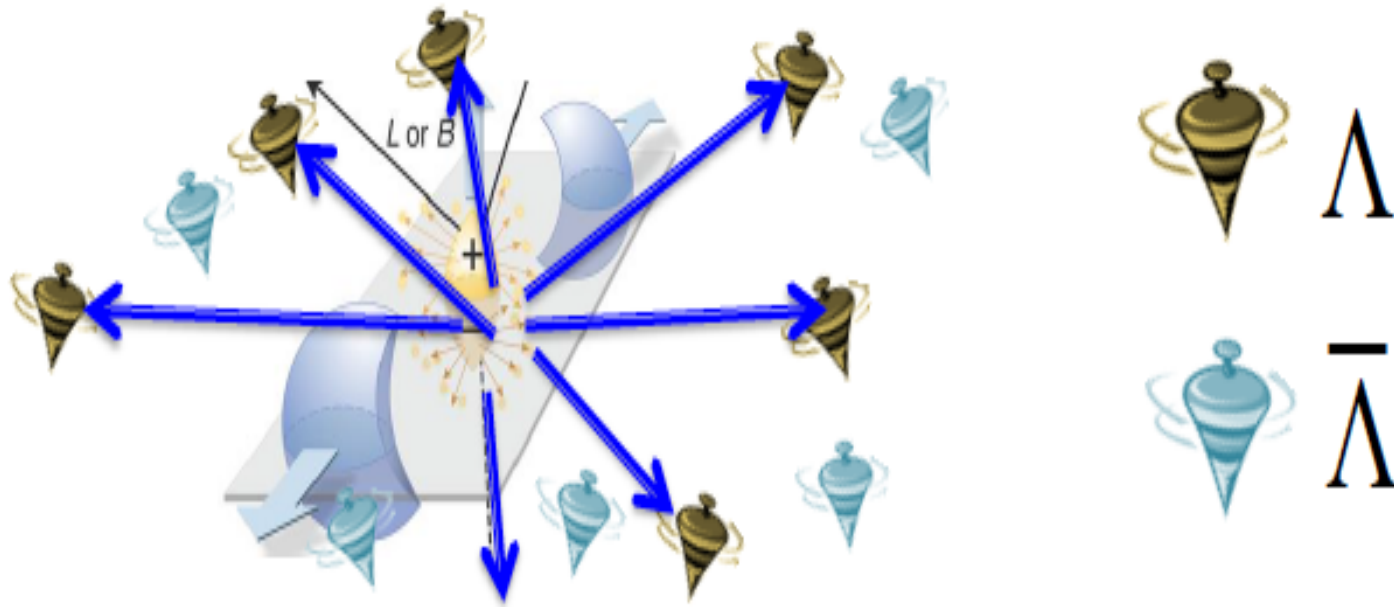
External Magnetic Field: Charge separation, Chiral Magnetic Effect (CME)

Charge correlations vanishes at lower energies where harmonic phase become dominant.



Global Λ Polarization

Large initial angular momentum: $|L| \sim 10^5 \hbar$ in non-central collisions
Fluid vorticity may generate **global polarization**



Using Lambdas :

Self –analyzing decay => preferentially emitting daughter protons in the spin direction

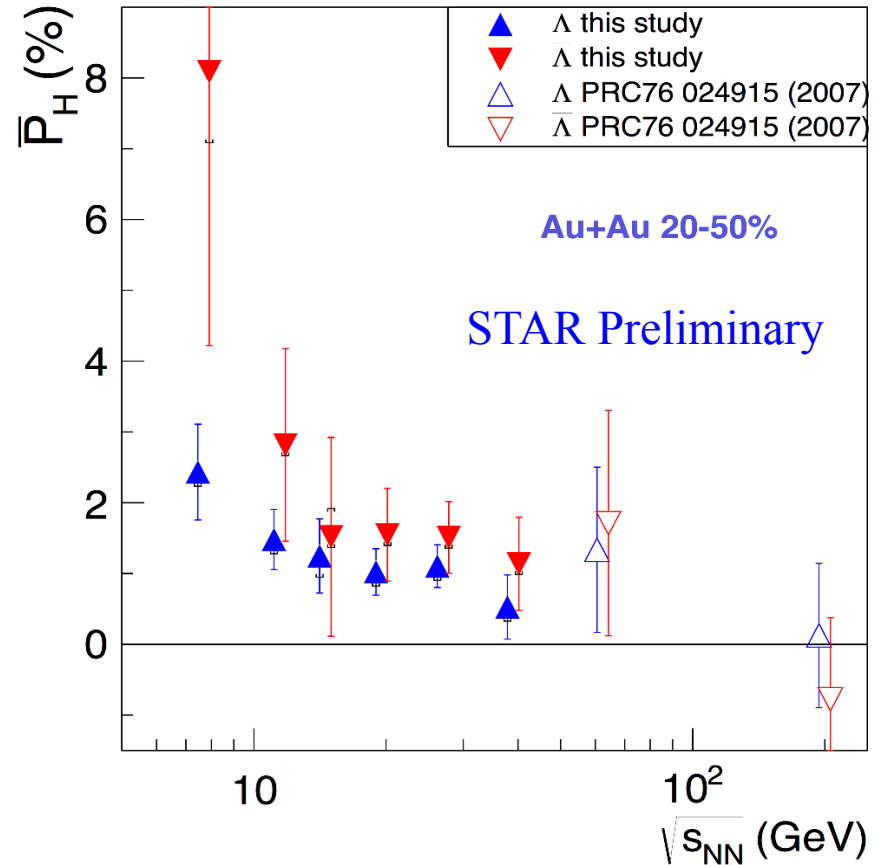
For AntiLambda spin is opposite to anti-proton direction

Global Λ Polarization

Acceptance integrated polarization

$$\bar{P}_H = \frac{8}{\pi\alpha} \frac{\langle \sin(\phi_p^* - \Psi_{EP}^{(1)}) \rangle}{R_{EP}^{(1)}}$$

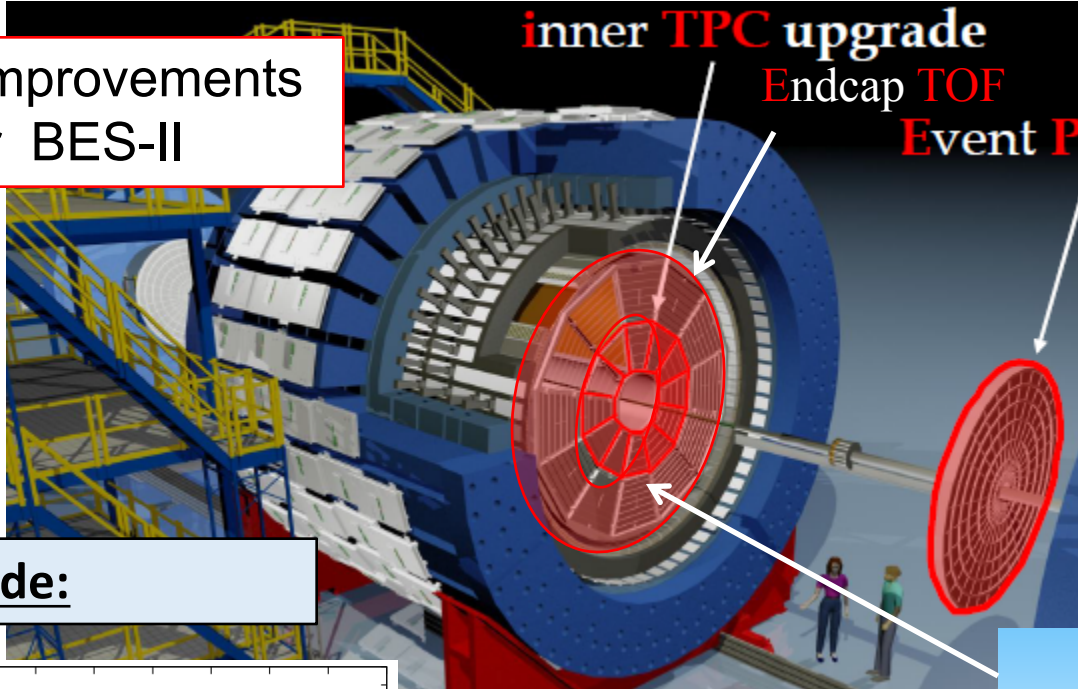
- First clear positive signal of global polarization in heavy ion collisions
- Both Lambdas and AntiLambdas show positive polarization.
- Allows Model-dependent estimate of B-field and hot and dense medium vorticity



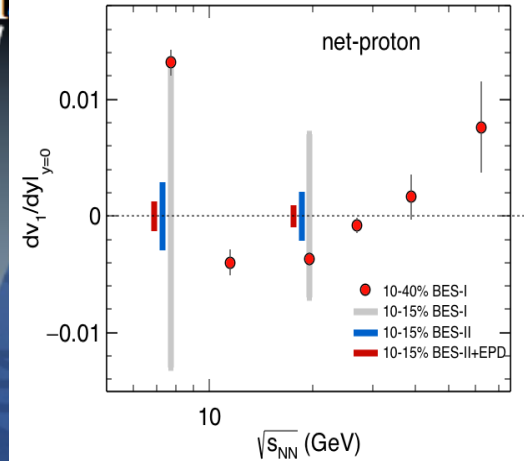
$\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ (GeV)	7.7	11.5	14.5	19.6	27	39
Λ	3.6 σ	3.5 σ	2.4 σ	3.1 σ	3.1 σ	1.2 σ
anti- Λ	-	2.1 σ	1.1 σ	2.4 σ	3.0 σ	1.7 σ

The STAR Upgrades and BES Phase II

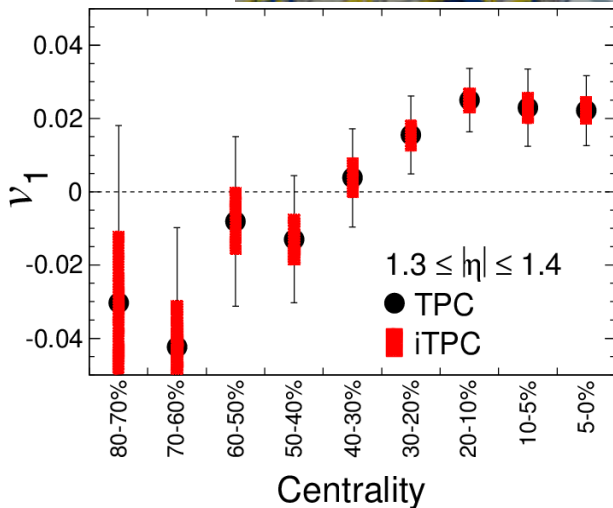
Major improvements
for BES-II



EPD Upgrade:

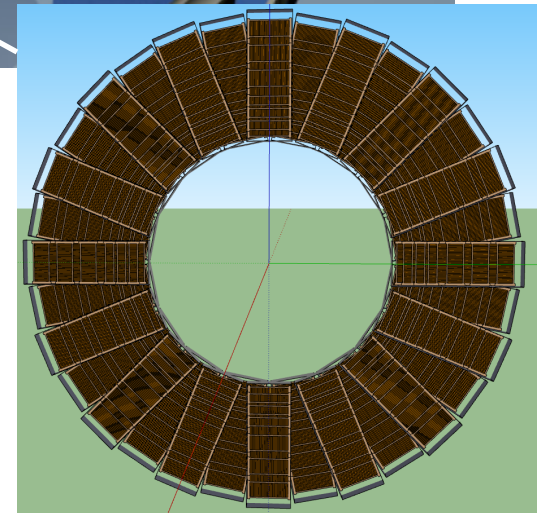


iTPC Upgrade:

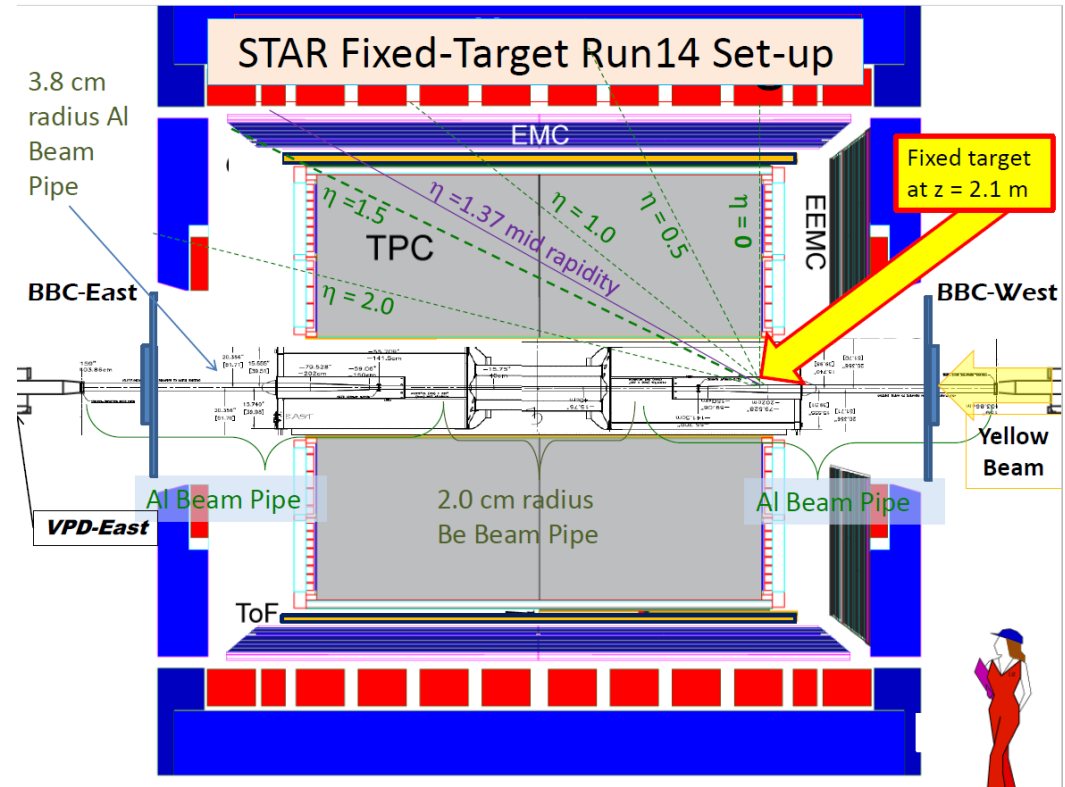
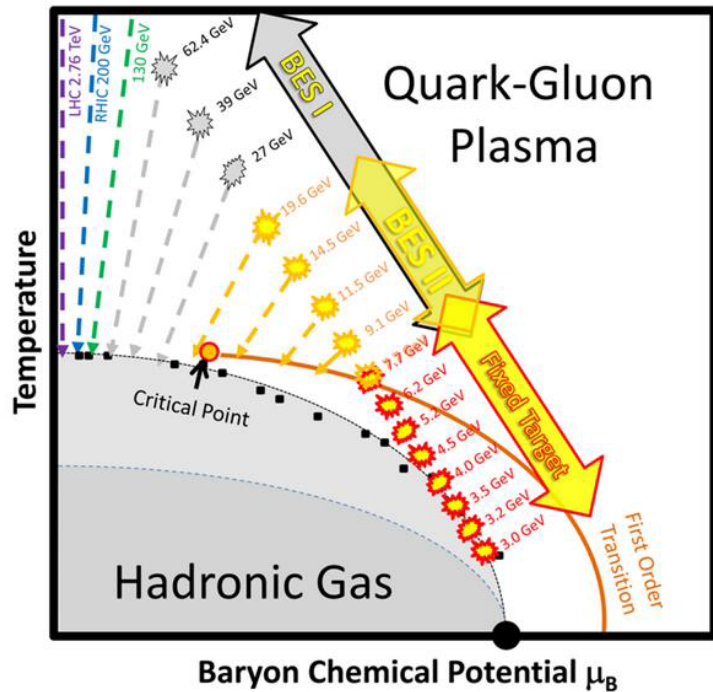


EndCap TOF Upgrade:

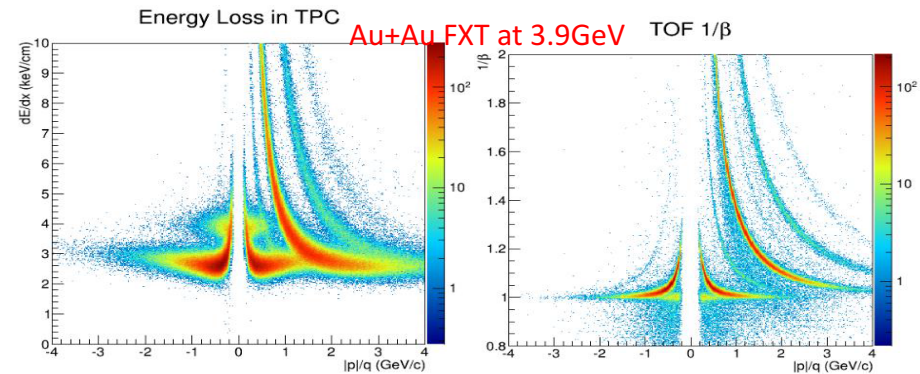
- Allows for PID in the h range provided by the iTPC upgrade
- eTOF needed for PID at forward rapidities



Fixed Target Program with STAR



- Extend energy reach to overlap/complementary AGS/FAIR/JPARC
- Real collisions taken in run 14 and results (K. Meehan @ QM15 & WWND16)
- Upgrades (iTTPC+eTOF+EPD) crucial
- Unprecedented coverage and PID for Critical Point search in BES-II
- Spectra, flow, fluctuations and correlations



Summary/Outlook

- Spanning a range of μB that could contain features of the QCD phase diagram.
 - Observed signatures consistent with disappearance of parton dominated regime.
 - Indicators pointing towards a softening of the equation of state which is possible evidence for a first order phase transition.
 - Critical phenomena – signal from higher moment fluctuations (Statistically demanding)
 - Charge separation signal disappears at lower energy.
 - First measurement of non-zero global hyperon polarization in heavy ion collisions.
 - Beam Energy Scan II with fixed target program
- Many measurements in BES-II will allow us to pin down the location of a rapid transition in signals:
HBT, v_n , Kurtosis, chirality (di-lepton, charge separation)

BACKUP

Planned BES II Measures

		7.7	9.1	11.5	14.5	19.6
Collision Energies (GeV):		7.7	9.1	11.5	14.5	19.6
Chemical Potential (MeV):		420	370	315	260	205
Observables		Millions of Events Needed				
QGP	R_{CP} up to p_T 4.5 GeV	NA	NA	160	92	22
	Elliptic Flow of ϕ meson (v_2)	100	150	200	300	400
	Local Parity Violation (CME)	50	50	50	50	50
1 st P.T.	Directed Flow studies (v_1)	50	75	100	100	200
	asHBT (proton-proton)	35	40	50	65	80
C.P.	net-proton kurtosis ($\kappa\sigma^2$)	80	100	120	200	400
EM Probes	Dileptons	100	160	230	300	400
	Proposed Number of Events:	100	160	230	300	400